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Iowa Priority Program Areas Requiring Specialized TITLE

Training of Less Than Baccalaureate Degree.

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*Occupational Information: Post Secondary Education; *Program Effectiveness: Program Evaluation: Program Planning: *State Programs: State Surveys: Student Interests; Student Needs; Technical Education; Trade

and Industrial Education: Vocational Education

*Iowa

IDENTIFIERS

ABSTRACT

Three components (manpower needs, availability of students, program effectiveness) for priority training area rankings, drawn up by the Priority Training Areas and Priority Programs Ad Hoc Committee of Iowa, supplement the areas list identifying the occupational areas for priority programs. Career education consultants worked with management staff personnel to develop a model establishing methods and procedures for building a rating system for each factor with the use of various data sources as tools for rating. Section 1 of this three-part report introduces the document. Section 2 provides the descriptions and examples of rating techniques for each component. Section 3 discusses ranking procedures; the results of which are updated every year. A five-page table of priority program rankings is provided with the program areas names assigned according to the Office of Education taxonomy structure. Points are allocated according to manpower needs, student availability, and program effectiveness. The appendix contains the career education planning model and lists its components (people needs data, resources data, and determining program effectiveness). (JB)



Iowa Priority Program Areas Requiring Specialized Training of Less Than Baccalaureate Degree

US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The need for information to indicate training priorities has been recognized by the Iowa General Assembly, the Iowa Career Education Advisory Council, and the Iowa State Board of Public Instruction.

To obtain needed input from interested and knowledgeable individuals, Dr. Robert D. Benton, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, organized the Priority Training Areas and Priority Programs Ad Hoc Committee to help department personnel determine criteria for developing the Priority Training Area List and the Priority Program List.

Twelve different organizations were contacted, representing secondary and postsecondary schools, related state government agencies, and educational associations. The following committee members contributed their recommendations:

Adult Directors Association, Mr. Conra' Dejardin, Director of Adult and Continuing Education, Iowa Valley Community College, Marshalltown;

Advisory Council and Coordinating Committee for the Improvement of Education in Iowa, Dr. Richard Ploeger, Superintendeni, Marshall Joint County School System, Marshalltown;

Area School Superintendents Association, Dr. Edwin Barbour, Superintendent, Iowa Central Community College, Fort Dodge;

Iowa Community College Student Personnel Association, Mr. Don Fleming, Dean of Student Personnel, Iowa Valley Community College, Marshalltown;

Iowa Pevelopment Commission, Mr. Marvin Lind, Assistant Director, Des Moines;

Iowa Employment Security Commission, Ms. Judy Erickson, Supervisor of Research and Reporting, Des Moines;

Iowa Personnel and Guidance Association, Mr. Eric Linden, Guidance Services, Clarion Community School District, Clarion;

Secondary Directors, Coordinators, and Administrators, Mr. James Law, Adult/Continuing Education, Clinton Community School District, Clinton;

Special Needs Coordinators Association, Mr. Dave Bappe, Learning Center Coordinator, Northeast Iowa Area Vocational-Technical School, Calmar;

State Career Education Advisory Council, Dr. Robert Kiser, Superintendent, Western Iowa Tech, Sioux City;

State Manpower Planning Council, Dr. Bessie Gerstenberger, Education Coordinator, Office of Planning and Programming, Des Moines;

Vocational-Technical Directors Association, Mr. Edward E. Schiefer, Campus Director, Southeastern Community College, West Burlington



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IOWA PRIORITY TRAINING AREA RANKINGS

I. Introduction

The Priority Training Areas List, published earlier this year, (January, 1974) identified the occupational areas with a significant net labor demand (labor demand less labor supply). Developing priorities in programs, however, requires the consideration of several other essential factors. These factors were identified by the Pricrity Training Areas and Priority Programs Ad Hoc Committee during their sessions, and included such components as Manpower Needs, Availability of Students, and Program Effectiveness. Further discussion and investigation led to the more detailed model whose components were listed as:

- I. Manpower Needs
- II. Availability of Students
 - A. Student Interest
 - B. Student Need
- III. Program Effectiveness
 - A. Attrition
 - B. Placement Rate
 - C. Cost/Benefit

After the components were identified, Career Education consultants worked closely with management staff personnel to develop a working model to establish methods and procedures for building a rating system for each component. Formulas and equations were developed and applied to rate each program for each identified component. Then the ratings were summed to arrive at the relative rankings of the programs.

Every attempt was made to achieve and retain the optimum degree of objectivity in the ratings. Information utilized was gleaned from such sources as the Career Education Needs Information System (CENIS) Interface, program cost data from the Area Schools Division, annual vocational education student follow-up reports, and the <u>Dictionary of Occupational Titles</u> (D.O.T.) supplement entitled "Selected Characteristics of Occupations (physical demands, working conditions, training time)." Use of these data sources as tools for rating the various components greatly reduced the number of subjective judgments required.



II. Descriptions and Examples of Rating Techniques for Each Component

A. Manpower Needs - 30 Points Maximum

Manpower Needs Component - 30 points maximum

a. Sources of Data:

Career Education Needs Information System (CENIS) Labor Demand Survey reports.

b. Rating Procedures:

Locate the labor demand for 1975 for each program area to be rated. Subdivide the demand figure into the expansion/replacement factors. Derive the percentage relationship between the two factors and apply this percentage against the labor supply. Subtract the resulting supply factors from the need factors to obtain the net needs. Find the relationship of the net needs factors to the total current employment in this occupation and show these percentages. Since expansion needs are much more significant for training considerations than are replacements, a three-to-one weighting factor is used to reflect this relationship. Thus, expansion percentages are multiplied by three, replacement percentages are multiplied by one, and the resulting percentages are summed. This summed percentage factor is then multiplied by 30 (the total point value allowed for this component) to derive the final point allocation.

c. Examples of Rating Method:

Taxonomy	Program Area Name	Labor Demand	Supply	Net Need	% of Need in Occup.	Points
04.1900	Transportation	Expans. 1,612 Replace. 1,574 3,186	41 (51%) 39 (49%) 80	1,571 1,535 3,106	14% x 3 = 42 14% x 1	17
07.0303	Nursing Assistants	Expans. 221 Replace. 2,183 2,404	63 (9%) 637 (91%) 700	158 1,546 1,704	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7

- B. Availability of Students 40 Points Maximum
 - 1. Student Interest Component 20 points maximum
 - a. Sources of Data:

Career Education Needs Information System (CENIS) Student Interest and Labor Supply survey reports, operating information for average section size.



D. Rating Procedures:

From the CENIS Interface, locate the number representing primary student interest. Then divide this number by the sum of the average section size plus the $\frac{Si}{Ss + Su}$ where P = points, Si = Student Interest, Ss = average Section Size, and Su = Labor Supply. The result comprises the point assignment for that occupation.

c. Examples of Rating Method:

Taxonomy	Program Area Name	Student Interest	Avg. Section Size	Supply	Points (20 max.)
04.1900	Transportation	3,189	12	80	20
07.0303	Nursing Assistants	565	10	700	1

2. Student Need Component - 20 points maximum

a. Sources of Data:

 $\frac{\text{Dictionary of Occupational Titles (D.O.T.) Supplement I}{\text{I and the Postsecondary CE-4 Program Master}} \ (\text{for length of program}).$

b. Rating Procedures:

Each program has been rated to determine its potential for meeting the needs of individuals with specific employability problems.

To facilitate the rating process, the identified student needs have been converted to a worker trait arrangement, to take advantage of the extensive research conducted in the development of Volume II of the $\underline{\text{Dic-tionary of Occupational Titles (D.O.T.)}}$. Expert occupational analysts from eight national field centers collaborated in studying the occupations and determining the rating for worker trait components.

The identified student needs areas and their corresponding worker trait components follow:



Student Needs Areas
Lack of employability skills
Lack of high school diploma

Prerequisite Skills
and Knowledges

Physical handicaps

Physical Demands

Mental/emotional handicaps

Worker Trait Components
Prerequisite Skills
and Knowledges

Physical Demands

Worker Temperaments

Limiting Socio-Economic
Circumstances

Specific Vocational
Preparation (length of program)

The student needs area pertaining to the lack of a high school diploma or its equivalent was not considered separately, since such a requirement is an employer specification, and thus varies from job to job. Each of the worker traits areas are well defined in Supplement I to the D.O.T. For the purposes of this brochure, it should be sufficient to explain that Prerequisite Skills and Knowledges encompass six progressive levels of attainment in three areas: Reasoning Development, Mathematical Development, and Language Development; Physical Demands encompass activities requiring (1) strength, (2) climbing or balancing, (3) stooping, kneeling, crouching, or crawling, (4) reaching, handling, fingering, or feeling, (5) talking and/or hearing, (6) seeing; Worker Temperaments identify twelve different types of occupational situations to which workers must adjust and rate each D.O.T. occupation as to the number and type of such situations which are present; Specific Vocational Preparation refers to the length of training required to achieve proficient job performance. Points are assigned for each consideration, and then summed to indicate the total point value for each occupation.

- c. Examples of Rating Method:(see attached legal-size sample of the Student Needs Rating Scale).
- C. Program Effectiveness 30 points Maximum
 - 1. Attrition Rate 10 points maximum
 - a. Sources of Data:
 The Student Outcomes (follow-up) section of the CENIS Interface.



b. Rating Procedures:

Each program attrition (program leaving) rate is identified as an indication of that program's holding power. State average attrition rates are compiled and compared with the program rate. Point values are assigned according to the relationship of such comparisons as indicated in the following rating scale:

State average + or - 10% 5 points
More than 10% below state average 10 points
More than 10% above state average 5 tatewide Attrition Rate = 24%

c. Examples of Rating Method:

			Attriti	on Rate	
Taxonomy	Program Area Name	State Average	Program Average	Difference	Points
04.1900	Transportation	24%	0%	+24%	10
07.0303	Nursing Assistants	24%	5%	+19%	10

- 2. Placement Rate 10 points maximum
 - a. Sources of Data:

The Student Outcomes (follow-up) section of the CENIS Interface.

b. Rating Procedures:

Each program rate of placement in occupation for which trained or a related occupation is compared with the statewide placement average for all programs. Point values are assigned according to the resulting relationship as indicated in the following rating scale:

State average + or - 10% 5 points
More than 10% above state average
More than 10% below state average
State Placement Average = 53%

c. Examples of Rating Method:



			Placeme	nt Rate	
Taxonomy	Program Area Name	State Average	Program Average	Difference	Points
04.1900	Transportation	53%	100%	+47%	10
07.0303	Nursing Assistants	53%	37%	-16%	0

3. Cost/Benefit Comparison - 10 points Maximum

a. Sources of Data:

The document "Program Cost Summary," developed by the Area Schools Division (costs) and the Vocational Student Follow-Up report indicating average wages earned by former students (benefits).

b. Rating Procedures:

For each program area, locate the appropriate cost per contact hour without capital outlay figure. Determine the average benefit by ascertaining median wages from annual follow-up data. The difference between hourly costs and hourly earnings will be considered the cost/benefit rate, Program cost/benefit figures will be compared with the average cost/benefit rate for all programs to determine point assignment.

The formula for determining the median wage is:

Median = L + f where L = lower real limit of class containing median; N = total number of cases; F = total number of cases below class with median; f = number of cases in median; and i = the class interval. Points are assigned according to the following rating scale:

\$.75 or more above average	(1.60)	10 points
.50 above average	(1.35)	8 points
.25 above average	(1.10)	6 points
Average cost benefit	(.85)	4 points
.25 below average	(.60)	2 points
More than .25 below		0 points

c. Examples of Rating Method:

See attached sheet for examples of the Cost/Benefit Rating Scale.



-/-

SAMPLE -- STUDENT NEEDS RATING SCALE

Ratings indicate the Program's Potential for meeting the specified student meeds as expressed in terms of worker requirements

		Pre	Prereatitite Skills and Knowledges	11s and Kr	nowledges									Speci	Specific Vocational Preparation	nal Prepara	tior	
_			(Math, Reading, etc.)	ding, etc.	,1		frysical Demands	Jemands	1		Worker Temperaments	Sperament	,		(Length of Program)	Program)		_
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0061.00	04.1900 Iransportation (Truck Driver)	_	•					``			ĸ			•				+)
07,0303	07.0503 Nursing Assistant			•				~				~		•				4

SAMPLE -- COST/BENEFIT RATING SCALE

Taxonomy	Program Area Name	Median Formula	Average Earnings Per Hre	Average Gost	Difference	Dev fr A 9 Cost Benefit	Points
04,1900	Transportation (Truck Driver)	222.5 • 43 • .51 × 25 • 12.75 • 225.50 • 238.25	%	2.08	3.88	3,8	ō.
07,0303	Nursing Assistant	125.5 4 5675 x 25 · 18.75 + 50.50 · 69.25	1,73	2,16	43	1,28	o

III. Ranking Procedures

Final point values were obtained by summing the point values assigned for each component, e.g., manpower needs, student interest, student need, etc. The program areas were then ranked in descending order, ranging from a high of 82 points for the Transportation program to 4 points for Agricultural Related Technology.

Program area names were assigned according to the Office of Education taxonomy structure, in order to maintain continuity with the State Titles utilized in the CE-4 Career Education Information System. Since the program areas are often broader in scope then the more specific occupational areas encompassed in the CENIS surveys, the taxonomy name is listed first, with the occupational area shown in parentheses where necessary for clarification or to irdicate the emphasis of the CENIS investigation.

In several instances, different program areas received identical ranking scores. Therefore, a grouping number was used in these circumstances (e.g., 9-11, 18-22, etc.) instead of attempting to indicate an artificial delineation by using a different numbering system.

The resulting list of occupational programs ranked in priority order should be useful at all levels of decision making, as planners review existing offerings and contemplate the development of new programs. These data can offer valuable input in the compilation of people needs and manpower needs information, which forms a vital portion of the planning system. This list will not provide all of the data needed for efficient planning, since resource information concerning finances, staff, facilities, and equipment will have to be obtained from other sources. (See Appendix for a Planning Model and Components, which illustrate the factors involved in the planning process.)

The <u>Iowa Priority Program Areas</u> list will be updated at least once each year. During the year additional programs may be reviewed, the various ratings of components accomplished, and revisions made as indicated. Similarly, programs may be eliminated, or the rankings rearranged, according to the input of new data. Changes in the list will be communicated to all users of the <u>Iowa Priority Program Areas</u> listing.



PRIORITY PROGRAM RANKINGS, page 1 of 5 pages

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Program Area Name	Transportation (Truck Driver) Photographic Lab. and Darkroom Maiter/Waitress Automotive Repair Specialization Dry-Wall Installation Cashier Landscaping Recreation and Tourism (Recreation Director; Sales) Advertising Services (Mkt. Research Analyst; Acct. Exec.) Masonry Law Enforcement Interior Decorating Apparel and Accessories Sales and Svcs, Food Distribution (Cashier/Checker; Salesman Driver) Roofing Insurance (Sales; Management Trainee) Millwork and Cabinetmaking Ag. Supplies/Svcs. (Veterinarian Asst.) Turf Management Physical Therapy Receptionist Food Services (Restaurant Hostess) Tool and Die Waker Agricultural Production Glazing Personal Services (Reducing Salon Attendant) Meatcutter Medical Lab. Assisting Agric. Chemicals (Sprayer; Exterminator) Feeds (Feed Mixer; Sales; Elevator Mgmt.) Industrial Marketing (Indus. Sales; Sales Mgmt.) Industrial Marketing (Indus. Sales; Sales Mgmt.) Feeds (Feed Mixer; Sales; Elevator Mgmt.)
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PRIORITY PROGRAM RANKINGS, page 4 of 5 pages

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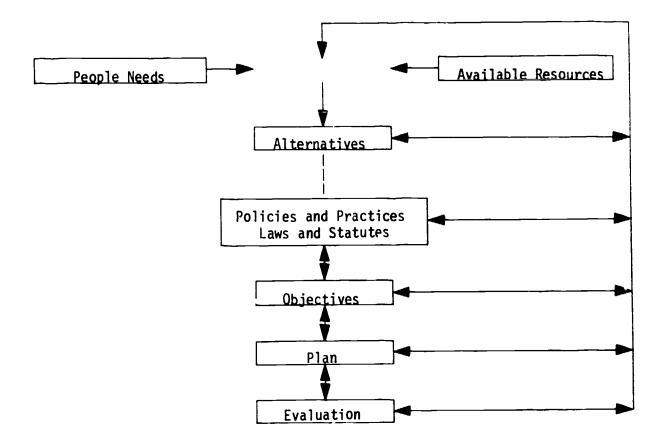
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		Program Effectiveness	Placement	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
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e 5 of 5 pages		Student Availability	Interest	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
PROGRAM RANKINGS, page 5 of		Manpower Needs		77 80 77 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80
PRIORITY PROGRAM RA	Program Area Name			Medical Emergency Technician Electrical Technician Lithography-Photography Electronic Technology Industrial Technician Animal Science (Poultryman; Technical Adviser) Instrumentation Technician Cooling (Refrigeration Mechanic) Graphic Arts Occupations Radiologic Technology Clothing Mgmt., Prod. and Svcs. (Clothing Maint. Spec.) Home Furnishings, Equip., and Svcs. (Home Service Rep.) Gas Appliances Repairman Cosmetology Barbering Office Manager and Chief Clerk Fire and Fire Safety (Fire Safety Inspection) Food Products (Buyer, Grain and Livestock) Soil (Soil Conservation Aide) Programmer Chemical Technology Africraft Operations Public Service Occup. (Building Inspector) Mechanical Technician Ag Related Tech. (Agric. Commodity Insp.)
	Rank Order Taxonomy			$\begin{array}{c} 139 - \begin{array}{c} 07.0907 \\ 141 \\ 141 \\ 142 \end{array} \\ 142 - \begin{array}{c} 16.0103 \\ 16.0103 \\ 144 - \begin{array}{c} 10.0101 \\ 16.0112 \\ 147 \end{array} \\ 17.1905 \\ 07.0501 \\ 09.0202 \\ 148 \\ 09.0202 \\ 07.0501 \\ 09.0202 \\ 17.1905 \\ 07.0501 \\ 09.0202 \\ 17.1905 \\ 07.0501 \\ 09.0202 \\ 17.2602 \\ 17.2602 \\ 17.2602 \\ 154 - \begin{array}{c} 17.2602 \\ 17.2602 \\ 17.2602 \\ 159 - \begin{array}{c} 17.2602 \\ 17.2602 \\ 159 - \begin{array}{c} 17.2602 \\ 17.2602 \\ 159 - \begin{array}{c} 17.2602 \\ 17.2602 \\ 16.0105 \\ 16.0105 \\ 16.0105 \\ 16.0105 \\ 16.0105 \\ 16.0105 \\ 16.0105 \\ 16.0105 \\ 16.0105 \\ 16.0105 \\ 16.0200 \\ 16.0103 $



APPENDIX



CAREER EDUCATION PLANNING MODEL



The overall planning diagram applies primarily to long-range, comprehensive planning. These components should be considered in any planning activity, but would normally not involve as extensive data-gathering and analysis.

The objectives-plan-evaluation cycle is continuous in any type of planning or operational effort.



CAREER EDUCATION PLANNING COMPONENTS

PEOPLE NEEDS DATA RESOURCES DATA Manpower Requirements Staff Resources (public and private) Labor Demand **Professional** Labor Supply Support Student Interests Administration and Supervision Population Need Factors Physical Resources (public and private) Age levels **Facilities** Sex Equipment Educational Levels Materials Elementary Secondary Posisecondary Time Adult Minority Groups Veterans Financial Resources Welfare Recipients **Handicapped** Programs, Services, Activities Low School Achiever (current) **Economic Status** Social Adjustment Staff Development (Pre-service, In-Service Training) **Dropouts** Unemployed Underutilized Community Resources Rural area Advisory Committees Urban area Community Support Migration Trends

DETERMINING PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

Evaluation (Self-Appraisal, Team Visits, Third Party) Follow-up Studies Cost Benefit Analysis

